For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair and colder; westerly winds,

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 190.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF US.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

There was a general cry of expostulation,

THE BELLICOSE TALK IN CON-GRESS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Efforts Abroad to Create the Impression that We Are Spoiling for a Fight-Newspapers Hint that a European Combination Against "American Arrogauce" May Soon Be Necessary Italy Can No Longer Pose as a Great Military Power-England Is Not Einted Over the Statement of the British Venezuelan Case-The White Fing as England's Emblem - Digging Up a Burlal Ground of the Stone Age. LONDON, March 7.-The general effect in Europe of the debate in the Senate on the Cuban resolutions is becoming a matter of some importance. A shrewd effort is being made in England, France, and Germany, as well as Spain, to create a popular impression that the United States is anxious to have war with somebody merely for war's sake. England and Spain are foremost in putting this interpretation upon

the bellicose language used by the members of both Houses of Congress. The obvious reason for this attitude is the desire of those two couptries to create a general prejudice throughout Europe against America and Americans. Every public utterance of the Spanish Ministers this week has included a denial that Spain is negotiating with any other power for support against the United States. This is denying too much. The press even of France and Germany have contained strong hints within two or three days that a general European combination against "American arrogance" will soon be necessary. It may be assumed that Spain will do her utmost to foster this idea.

The question is whether it is good politics for members of Congress to use language which is certain to raise a war fever in Spain and solidify that country in favor of pushing the Cuban campaign to the bitter end. From the European point of view it was a stupid blunder. Even English diplomatists admit that if the United States had simply recognized the insurgents as telligerente Spain would have had no legitimate cause for complaint. The effect in Spain itself would have been far different. It would have increased popular discontent over the conduct of the war and with the present Government, instead of uniting the country solidly to resent what are regarded as gratuitous insults.

I am describing the situation from the standjoint of the European diplomatic world, and it s important that the American people should take cognizance of it. Old World diplomatists are unable to understand the irresponsible use of language by American public men which they consider certain to defeat its own ends. They speak contemptuously of American politicians, whose mental horizon is o narrow that they are unable to see beyond Sandy Hook. I have heard the point discussed whether it is imagined in Washington that Europe will look on quietly while the United States gratifies its desire for a fight by whipping some second or first rate power. The contrast is constantly pointed out between the recklessly offensive language of American Congressmen and the strict suppression of indiscreet debate in Europe, which muzzles even discussion in the British Parliament. Witness, for instance, Mr. Balfour's quiet and effective request to the Opposition the other day not to discuss the Venez-

uelan dispute. The present Spanish Ministry is compo shrewd politicians, and they are taking full advantage of the opportunity to strengthen their domestic position which the Senate's action has given them. They have no desire with the United States, and some of their ostentatious war preparations are mere concessions to popular clamor. The comments of the Spanish press area little more violent in the past day or two against America than early in the week. The popular demonstrations latterly have been of little account and have been promptly repressed. There are some fears of violence to-morrow, and the Government is making extensive preparations to prevent seri-

ous outbreaks. Italy's critical disaster than in the Spanish dif-Sculties. To-day's despatches show that the whole country is in a turbulent condition, with serious uprisings in several places. There is no real fear of a revolution, for popular discontent is not directed against the throne and there is no Ministry to revolt against. It was a wise action on the part of Premier Crispi to insist upon resignation, otherwise there would have been grave danger of a national rebellion.

comes more and more evident that the question of Italy in Abyssinia will be an international problem which Italy will not be allow ed to decide for herself. England and France would be glad to see her persist in the determination to conquer that country, chiefly for the effect it would have upon their own interests in other parts of Africa. It is now understood that Germany and Austria will strongly advise Italy to abandon the colony. It is these conflicting influences which may operate to produce startling changes in the political situation

in Europe. One important point, at least, has been established by the battle of Adua, namely, that Italy can no longer undertake to pose as a great mili tary and naval power. Her resources, physical and financial, are exhausted. She is the first victim of militarism in Europe, and her collapse is complete. It is still too soon to speculate with any confidence upon the rearrangement which her allies and the other powers will make.

Interesting murmure have been heard within a few days in France over her alliance with Russia. A prominent French statesman was credited with remarking the other day: "Ru sia is like Socialism. She asks for everything and gives nothing in return. She is insatiable. A few weeks ago such language would have been rank treason in France. One is prompted to inquire now whether England's seductions so openly used in the past two months by Lord Salisbury, are beginning to win the French people from their Muscovite ally. It seems absurd to believe it, but stranger things have hap-

European politics and African and con tinental affairs so absorb English attention that the publication of the British case on the Venexuelan boundary to-day excites no public inment in the published comments on the subject over the fact that the Blue Book contains practically nothing new in support of the British case. The public had been led to expect that evidence would be produced which would be simply overwhelming, and which would leave the Venezuelan claims nothing to stand upon. Now that it is admitted that the British Government once offered to settle the dispute on a line far within that of Schomburgk, the

general cry is for unrestricted arbitration. A delightful story from Johannesburg, which is peculiarly timely amid the present insane rabin of Dr. Jameson and his freebooters, has just reached London. It describes a dispute ng a group of Boers over the color of the English flag. There was great ignorance and much difference of opinion on the subject until an old patriarch, clad in a blue shirt and solled yellow moleskin trousers, arose. His rifle was slung over his right arm, his beard was long and white, his face was yellow with seventy years' exposure to the sun, and his eyes, once keen were dull. He knew nothing about the English was ignorant of their language, their ways, and their grievances; but he was solid on the color of the flag that the sun always shines on. When he stood up there was a murmur of Oom Peet

and a respectful pause.
"The English flag," he said with an air of lacid certainty, "is white."

which had no sort of effect on the old warrior. "Don't I know?" he asked gently. "I have seen it, seen it three times; once at Majuba, once at Bronkerspruit, and once at Doornkop. Each time it was hoisted and each time it was

And that settled it.

An important archeological discovery was made a few days ago at Worms by Dr. Koehl. It is a burial ground of the later stone age. About seventy graves have been examined, and the number of vessels found, most of them tastefully ornamented, exceeds one hundred. Not the slightest trace of metal has been discovered. Arm rings of blue and gray slate were found in the graves of women. Three arm rings made of elate were removed from the upper arm of one skeleton, four from another, and six from the ower arm of a third. In a man's grave there was on the neck of the skeleton a small, conically polished ornament of syenite, not perforated, but provided with a groove for a string. Other ornaments consist of pearls and mussel shells made in the form of trinkets, perforated boards, tusks, and small fossil mussels. These ornaments were worn by men and wo-men alike. Ruddle and ochre fragments, which were used in tattooing and coloring the skin, were also frequent.

In hardly a single case was missing from the women's graves the primitive corn mill, consisting of two stones, a grinding stone and a grain crusher. The men's graves contain weapons and implements, all of stone, with whetstones and hones for sharpening purposes. They consist of perforated hammers, sharpened batchets, axes, and chisel-, as well as knives and scrapers of flint. That there was no want of food is shown by many vessels, often six or eight in one grave, and the remains of food found near them, the latter being the bones of various animals. Several photograpus have been taken of the skeletons as they lie in the graves, their appearance being perfect after a repose of thousands of years.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LATEST. "The Grand Duke" Produced at the Savoy in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. LONDON, March 7 .- Messrs, Gilbert and Suilivan's latest opera, "The Grand Duke; or, the Statutory Duel," was performed for the first time to-night at the Savoy Theatre. It is by no means the best of Gilbert and Sullivan's productions. In fact, it is disappointing judged by the standard which its authors themselves have mposed, but it was so brilliantly presented that it scored a good success. It comprises two acts of fun and dancing. It is a mad, merry burlesque. It is less operatic, and has fewer original melodies than any of its predecessors, but is captivating withal.

The libretto is characteristically suggestive both of "The Gondoliers" and "Utopia Limited." The Gilbertian humor may be a trifle strained here and there, but absurdities, frivolities, and topical hits follow each other with such a rush and profusion that they are quite irresistible.

The plot, such as it is, is sufficiently simple and absurd. There is a miserly Grand Duke Rudolph whose subjects in the middle of the eighteenth century are addicted to duello. They are killing each other so fast that the Duke fears he will soon have none left, He invents the "statutory duel."

The antagonists cut a pack of cards instead of each other, and the loser is supposed to be dead, or "dead by statute." The loser, in fact, dies, as Mr. Gilbert explains in the only pun in the piece, "of a cardino affection." The winner succeeds to the position and responsibilities of

There comes to the Duke's domain a party of wandering players. The manager of the troupe and the Grand Duke fall out. A statutory duel is arranged, and the Duke cuts a court card. The manager draws an ace. The impresario accordingly ascends the throne and finds himself heir among other things to two claimants for his hand in marriage. It is discovered after sufficient complications that in the statutory duel

Carlo: the Princess of Monte Carlo and Bar Krakenfeldt, both betrothed to the Grand Duke: Julia Jellicoe, a comedienne, and Liza, a sou-

brette. It is unfortunate that the Turkish quarrel and the Venezuelan difficulty are a little too late to receive some of Mr. Gilbert's satrical shafts, but everything else down to date is played upon, including the peacock feather, royal decorations, and "wealthy members of the brewing interes to the peerage elevated." At the very outset the Gilbertian advice to brides is given in

chorus which may prove popular, thus: If he acts unkindly Shut your eyes and love him blindly. Should be call you names uncomely Shut your mouth and love him dumbly. Should be rate you rightly, leftly, Shut your ears and love him deafly. Other characteristic lines are the throne sons

of the Prince of Monte Carlo: Take my advice, when deep in debt, Set up a bank and play roulette. At once distrust you surely lull, And rook the pigeon and the gull. The bird will stake his every franc In wild attempt to break the bank,

The bank will end by breaking him. Then there is a Greek scene where every drawing room is an attic, a conspirators' asso ciation, in which,

Ere you open conversation with another soul,

You must cat a sausage roll. There are a hundred more quips and fancies Every bar of music bears the stamp of its composer, but it is lighter than any of his previous operas. The two musical gems of the plece are quintet in the first act and a mock mad scene, Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan were never more fortunate in the first interpretation of one of their creations. The company which occupied the Savoy stage to-night would have made a success of a far less meritorious work. Mme. Von Palmay, who took the part of Julia Jellicoe, won one of the greatest triumphs ever recorded at the Savoy. She sang and spoke in broken English, with a strong German accent, which at first offended the gallery, but they were as enthusiastic as the stalls upon recognizing her

talent after the first few minutes. The piece is magnificently staged, and the costumes are fantastic and pretty. The reception of the piece was all that could have been desired, but interest flagged in the second act.

MISS BARTON'S WORK.

The Bultan Has Not Yet Permitted Her Agents to Go to Anatolia.

LONDON, March 7 .- The correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople confirms the telegrams saying that while the Turkish Foreign Minister had renewed in the presence of Miss Clara Barton his promise to permit the distributors of relief to go to Anatolia, the necessary irades are still withheld by order of the sary irades are still withheld by order of the Sultan, though it is expected that they will be speedily delivered. In the mean time Miss Barton will be shie to do much necessary work. The start of the Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary at Bitlis, with his family for Constantinople, has been delayed until April, owing to heavy snows and other causes. All the English newspapers of March 3 and 4 have been prohibited from entering Turkey.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 7.-Because of parental objection to their proposed marriage, Diana Pacheco, 18 years old, and her lover, Edward Hack, aged 20, died together in a room at a lodging house on Thursday night. The bodies were discovered last night, side by side, Hack having first shot his sweetheart through the heart and then sent a bullet through his own.

CRITICISED BY DE LOME.

THE SPANISH MINISTER ON THE CUBAN SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

He Says that Their Redections on Spanish Rule in Cuba Are Founded on Faise Reports. The Speeches of Sherman and Lodge Are Particularly Referred To.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Minister Dupuy de Lome received an official despatch to-day announcing that the Government had closed the universities at Madrid, Barcelona, Valencis, and Granada, the Cadiz Medi-cal School, and the College of Surgeons at Madrid in the effort to prevent further outbreaks against the United States, all the disturbances hitherto having been confined to or led by young students. The Gov-ernment, he declares, is exerting its influence in all possible ways to premeasures are necessary because of the strong feeling engendered by the speeches made in the United States Senate.

In regard to the reports about Spanish naval preparations he said that if beiligerency is to be recognized by the United States the additional duty will be forced upon Spain of maintaining a rigid and effective blockade of Cuba. The cabled reports in instance convey the impression that vessels have been secured with any armamen which would fit them for offensive uses against the United States. They appear to be alto gether merchant vessels, adapted only for blockade uses and for the transportation of

troops.
"The Spanish Government," the Minister says, "can surely be relied upon to do only what is proper and to take every precaution for preserving its honor to all other countries, and I cannot doubt that the Government of the United States will appreciate this, and be always animated by the same high sense of public honor. Spain may be relied upon to prevent her people from being carried away by their impulses, but it must be admitted that the provocation for excitement has been very great. Americans have heaped insults upon the Spanish people because of misinformation, and the climax has been reached through speeches made by several Senators in the discussion of

the climax has been reached through succeles made by several Senators in the discussion of the Cuban resolutions, which were well calculated to enrage any self-respecting people."

Seflor de Lome says that ail the sensational remarks in the Senate debates which aroused his countrymen were elther misleading or altogether false, as, according to his belief, most of the things are which have been printed broadcast in the last year about the cruelties of the Spanish authorities in Cuba and the tyranny of military officers there.

Even Senator Sherman, whose reputation for conservatism caused his speech to carry great weight, allowed himself to be imposed upon by untrustworthy information, says Minister de Lome. In a terrible and unmerited invective against Gen. Weyler, he said:

"A book was published in Spanish, which I am very sorry I cannot get from the library, written by a Spaniard by the name of Enrique Donderis, who came over from Sain with the Spanish troops to see the war of 1872, and who was so horror-stricken with the high crimes which he saw committed that he flew to the United States and there published his manuscript. Telling is this evidence, and it shows Gen. Weyler, stripped of all the honorable arms of military authority, as a brute, pure and simple, his hands forever stained with the blood of defenseless men and women." &c.

Señor de Lome says he secured a copy of the book with great difficulty. It is a little forty-three page pampillet published by Enrique Donderis, and nowhere in it does Weyler's name appear. It describes many horrors of the last war attributed both to the Spanish army who descred and afterward fought with the Cuban rebels.

Señor De Lome thinks that Senator Sherman may disavow his statements when he learns how utterly baseless they were. As a matter of fact, Weyler only occupied a subordinate position in Cuba before the present insurrection, and in numbers of pampilets written by Cubans about the previous war, which have been collected by the Spanish legation here, none has bee

the acc counts only as the lowest card in the pack, so the manager is deposed, and everybody gets married of course.

The other characters are Ludwig, a comedian;

Dr. Tunnhauser, a notary; the Prince of Monte posed upon him a maliciousiv fraudulent report. In fact, in the Minister's opinion, that is where most of the trouble lies. He asserts that Gen. Weyler's prociamation against bandits applies only to such leaders as Manuel Garcia, Mirabel, Matagas, and Perico Delgado, who, he says, live the year round even in times of peace by marauding the plantations, blackmailing, kidnapping, and resorting to all crimes. Gen. Weyler intended to pursue them just as similar bands would be pursued in any State of the American Union.

Union.
Señor de Lome continued: "Great stress has Señor de Lome continued: "Great stress has been laid by senators and others upon an alleged proclamation about to be given to the people of Cuba by Gen. Weyler. The authority that a proclamation was to be published was a copyrighted telegram of the Associated Press. The prediction has not been verified, though weeks have passed since this statement was made."

Señor de Lome says he has refrained hitherto from answering the untruthful statements published, but when utterances founded wholly upon misconceptions from the Capitol of the United States are beginning to strain the cordial relations between the nations, he considers it his duty, although against the conventionalities of his position, to appeal to the honest common sense of the American people and their famed reputation for according fair play.

CANNOT CATCH MACEO.

When the Spaniards Think They Have Their Hands on Him He Isn't There. HAVANA, March 7 .- The insurgent General Maceo was reported to be in the neighborhood of Tapaste yesterday and five columns of

Spanish troops under Gens. Melguizo and Ber nal were sent to encompass him. Through the neglect of telegraph operator the orders to the Spanish forces were delayed, and Maceo was enabled to escape. The Spanish forces, however, met five hundred insurgents under the patriot leader Mirabal at Tapaste and dispersed them. The rebels had fifteen

wounded

Gen. Maceo, with his forces, retreated to Cidra, province of Matanzas, where he joined Lacret. The latter has a force of 600 men. The insurgents last night attacked a fort at Blondron, but subsequently retired. The rebels have burned the town of Crimea, in the province of Matanzas.

SPANISH FLAG INSULTED.

Seized at a Spanish Carnival in Passale and Torn to Pieces.

PATERSON, March 7.—A Spanish society was holding a carnival in a hall in Main avenue, Passaic, last night, and at the same time a Lutheran organization was holding an entertainment at Whitehead's Opera House, called "The Story of the Reformation." After leaving Whitehend's Opera House a number of young Germans visited the carnival.

A big Spanish flag was among the decorations in the hall. This the young men selzed and took outside. A crowd of about 200 persons congregated there, and with the flag at their head they started up Main avenue, singing patriotic songs. The crowd was soon swollen to about twice its original size. The parade was dismissed at the Eric depot, and then the flag was torn to tatters amid the jeers of the crowd. The Story of the Reformation." After leaving

Boycotting American Ships in Cuba. KEY WEST, March 7.-The steamship Whitney arrived in this port this morning from Havana in ballast. The Captain reports that

the merchants of Cuba are holding meetings to protest against the importation of merchandise in American vessels.

The merchants in Cienfuegos have already boycotted American ships, and the general belief is that the same measures will be adopted in Havana. The feeling of the Spaniards in Cuba is very bitter against everything Americans.

The Little Giant Fire Extinguisher. Price \$1. Endorsed by Fire Department and Insurance Companies Call. Examine. 47 Liberty st., city.—Adv.

SPAIN'S WARLIKE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN FRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

They Set Out to Attack a Consulate une Bring Up in a Hospital.

MADRID, March 7 .- A large number of students met in the suburbs of Cadiz last evening with the intention of organizing and going straight to the United States Consulate, which it was their purpose to attack. By meeting outside the city the students expected to ward off suspicion and to take the authorities of the city by surprise.
While the students were entering the city,

however, the authorities were warned of their coming, and they immediately sent a large force of gendarmes to defend the American Consulate. When the students arrived at the consulate they attempted to break through the ranks of the guards, but the gendarmerie charged upon them with drawn swords and captured their banner. Several of the students were injured by sword cuts. The students, being repulsed and prevented from attacking the consulate, marched to the

flag in that public place, but the police charged upon them and forced them to take refuge in a hospital. The superintendent of that institution is negotiating for their peaceful and unmolested exit, the students agreeing, on their part, not to create any further disorder. There was a great deal of anti-American agitation in the cafes in Madrid last evening. The Government has fears of a renewal of the hos-

park with the intention of burning an American

tile demonstrations, and the suthorities will not make any complaint of the burning of an effigy of the King of Spain and a Spanish flag in the United States, lest such a course should arouse popular resentment. The police dispersed a meeting of students in Santiago last evening, injuring several of them

severely in the fight that occurred. There is a great deal of excitement in the towns. The Government has approved a credit of 6,500,000 pesetas for the purpose of arming

transatlantic steamers as cruisers and making other naval preparations. The students of the University at Saragoss to-day entered a church which was filled with ladies at their devotions, and shouted "Viva

Espania," and "Death to the Yankees," Their actions for a time created a panic, and most of the ladies left the church. There was excitement in the streets throughat the day. The Governor of the province, the Mayor of the town, and the rector of the university mixed with the groups of excited people

and tried their best to calm them. Gendarmes are now patrolling the streets, and all the public buildings are strongly guarded. A strong guard is stationed about the Ameri can Consulate at Cadiz. To-day a number of medical students hooted and stoned the gendarmes guarding the building. The latter charged upon the mob and soon scattered it.

noon. Crowds lined the streets through which she passed and loudly cheered her. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, has received from an English gentleman an offer to supply 10,000 ex-soldiers for the Spanish service on condition that he himself have the

The Queen Regent drove to church this after-

command of them. MALAGA, Spain, March 7.—The sallors of the French war ship Drome, at this port, paraded the streets to-day singing the Spanish national anthem and the "Marseillaise," and cheering

for both France and Spain. Bit.nao, Spain, March 7.—A manifestation of the popular feeling occurred at the Eden Theatre in this city to-night. During the performance the French and Spanish flags were displayed, causing the wildest enthusiasm, and vivas for a Franco-Spanish alliance were repeatedly and heartly given.

GUNS FOR THE UITLANDERS. 2,000 Sent to Them from Kimberley in Be-

half of the South Africa Company. CAPE Town, March 7.- The Cape Town Times, in an article on the arrest of Mr. Rutherford.

the local agent of the De Beers Mining Company here, and Mr. Gardner Williams, an American, general manager of the De Beers Mining Company at Kimberley, upon the charge of removing arms without a license, says: "Two thousand guns were sent to the Rand.

They were part of a lot of guns imported for use have remained here ever since. The guns were forwarded openly by Kutherford on behalf of the British South Africa Company. They were consigned to Williams, and the cases which contained them were plainly marked 'guns and arms.' It is probable that funds will be raised for their defence."

BEBLIN, March 7.-The German-Boer plot to secure possession of part of Delagon Bay, the Portuguese territory on the east coast of Africa, through the purchase of the concession granted to a German firm, is discussed in Berlin and Lisbon, and is variously denied and admitted. The North German Gazette says it does not see why the Hamburg firm should not acquire the strip of territory in question in the same way that many Englishmen acquire property at Delagon Bay. The firm acted for themselves alone in the purchase.

The Globe of London asserts that there is proof that the Transvaal Government supplied the money for the purchase of the land concession. 'The Times's Berlin correspondent explains the case as already explained by the United Press: but adds that the Berlin Government knew nothing of the territorial concession.

EAGER FOR THE BLUE BOOK

Members of Parliament Anxious to Read the British Venezuelan Case.

LONDON, March 7.-There was quite an unexampled rush of members of the House of Comnons yesterday to obtain the Venezuelan Blue Book. When Mr. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced that a hundred copies were available in the vote office, the members bastened to that office crowding and hustling each other in their anxiety to obtain the book.

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the Venezuelan Blue Book, says: "The report will require much expert examination. It is evident that the British case is strong, and evident that the British case is strong, and there is, therefore, the more reason for submitting it to a suitable body, perhaps the American Boundary Commission, with some additions."

The Westminster intette says the contents of the Blue Book do not preclude negotiations upon the subjects of the dispute.

The St. James's timette says: "The historical and geographical claim is the strongest possible, but we delude ourselves if we suppose that a settlement has been virtually reached by the publication of these elaborate and exhaustive Blue Books."

The Globe says: "Though the British case

Blue Booka."

The Glole says: "Though the British case has thus been brought into court, it is a profound mistake to assume that it will be submitted formally or informally to the American Government. Great Britain has never recognized any American tribunal and jurisdiction whatever in the matter, and never will." Government, Great Dittain and nized any American tribunal and whatever in the matter, and never

REPROVED FOR NOT SHOOTING. A Judge's Singular Expression in Deciding

a Divorce Suit, KANSAS CITY, March 7 .- After the Phillips divorce case terminated in the Circuit Court in this city, the spectators were astonished to hear Judge W. J. Henry reprove the defendant, Balling A. Phillips, for not using a gun to defend his honor. Thereupon the plaintiff, Mrs. Hettie B. Phillips, fainted and was carried from the room. The defendant, Balling A. Phillips, was shown to be the lajured party and received the decree. In giving his decision Judge Henry

and:
"The only fault I can find with you, Mr. Phillips, is that you have been too much inclined to leniency. If you had taken a shotgun and vindicated the honor of your bome you would stand better before this court and in the community."

Have You Money to Burn If not, you may save 40 cents on every dollar ting your doctors' prescriptions, rubber goods, tolle articles, and all drug store supplies of best quality only at Riker's, 6th av., corner 22d st. - Adt,

CARLISLE MAY BE CHOSEN.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS PRE-PARING TO FOTE FOR HIM.

Exciting Scenes in the Balloting for United States Senator Yesterday - Republicans Went for Cartisle and the Soundmoney Democrats Rushed to Blackburn.

FRANKPORT, Ky., March 7,-The most excitng day of the legislative session ended to-day with both parties in confusion and no election to the United States Senate. Everything points to a continuation of the deadlock or to the election of a Democrat, but that Democrat will not be Blackburn. Nor will the election be by more than a minority of Democratic votes. The Republicans are going to make a show of fighting for their nominee, but if they cannot defeat Blackburn otherwise they will go over in a body to John G. Carlisle. The matter has been discussed thoroughly by them to-night, and they have settled on this plan of action.

The Republicans have lost l'oor, the l'opulist upon whom they have depended for a tie, and will try to make up for him by unseating Kaufman in the House on Monday. This would have been done to-day but for Gov. Bradley's wish that the revenue bill first put through. His vote will not do them any good, however, for the Democratic Senate will unseat two of their members in that body. Then the balloting will begin, and if it must be Blackburn or some other Democrat, the Republicans will east their ballots for the Secretary of the Treasury. A few of their number may vote for Blackburn, but Carlisle will win. So they think and say to-night.

Blackburn is as confident as ever. The fun to-day came up after the roll call had been completed. The two Populists had voted for their candidate, Pettit; the fifteen sound-money Democrats for Carlisle, and the other Democrats for Blackburn. Before the result was announced. Poor changed his vote to the Democratic nominee, saying that the time had come to elect him. Instantly the sound money men, headed by Senator the sound money meh, headed by Schator Stephenson, began transferring their votes from Carlisie. One after another they went over until eleven had been recorded for Blackburn. Representatives Carroll, Violett, and Walker alone held out, and there were sixty votes without them. Only three more heing needed to elect him, Senator James (Rep.) saw the situation and voted for Carlisie. He was followed by Speaker Blandford, who said the Republicans would help elect a sound money man irrespective of party.

ford, who said the Republicans would help elect a sound money man irrespective of party.

The wildest confusion followed. Representative Lyons (Rep.) shouted that he would vote for Blackburn before Carlisie should be chosen. Half the legislators were shouting, but the Clerk announced the bailot as quickly as possible, and it was seen there was no choice. It stood: Blackburn, 60: Boyle, 60: Carlisle, 5.

Another ballot was demanded. The sound money men, believing there was a chance to elect Carlisle, swing back to him; the silverites recorded themselves for thickburn, but the liepublicans remained silent, and there was no quorum. After a little further wrangling there was an adjournment until Monday.

Under no circumstances will Blackburn be elected, the Republicans say, but there is great uneasings in the sound money ranks. Boyle will hardly be able to hold his party, as he has a silver record.

"GRACIOUS!" SAYS HARRIS.

A Pretty Cigar Saleswoman Sues Him for Breach of Promise. Benjamin B. Harris, a tailor at 104 Broad-

way, Williamsburgh, received word yesterday that Miss Carrie Lindenberger, who lives at Fifty-third street and First avenue, this city, has begun suit against him for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise. Miss Lindenberger is a pretty brunette about 10 years of age. A year ago her father, Alfred Linden-berger, opened a cigar store next to Harris's place at 102 Broadway. Harris, so Miss Lindenberger says, became a regular customer, and one day asked her if he could call at her Times, and one day asked her if he could call at her serford, bome. She consented, and Harris, it is said, became a frequent visitor. Last fall, so Miss Lindenberger says, Harris proposed marriage ment party at her house in this city at which Harris, Miss Lindenberger says, gave to her a dismond engagement ring worth \$100, Lindenberger gave un his business to establish another near his home.

Miss Lindenberger says that after New Year's Harris called on her, and, after telling her that he was anxious to give some diamond earrings to her, asked her to let him have her that he was anxious to give some diamond carrings to her, asked her to let him have her engagement ring so that he could have the jewelry matched. She gave the ring to him, and after that his correspondence ceased and his calls were infrequent. Miss Lindenberger went to his store a few weeks ago and de-manded an explanation. Harris, she says, told her that his mother thought he was too young to marry.

told her that his mother thought he was too young to marry.

Harris is 24 years old and lives with his widowed mother, who owns considerable real estate. Harris said yesterday:

"I was roped into that engagement party.
That was no engagement ring at all, but beelonged to my house. Miss Lindenberger saw it on my inager one day and asked me if she could wear it for a few days, and I consented. That Is all there is to the ring business. My mother never said that I was too young to marry, and I don't see how Miss Lindenberger can say such a thing. But this whole business surprises me, Just think of it! I buy some cigars in her place, and now she wants \$5,000 from me. Goodness gracious."

THE ALBANY POLICE BILL.

Mass Meeting of Citizens, Irrespective of Party, Protest Against It.

ALBANY, March 7 .- A mass meeting of the citizens of Albany, irrespective of party affiliations, was held at the Leland Opera House to-night. Resolutions denouncing the Albany Police bill, which recently passed both branches of the Legislature, which poin branches of the Legislature, which provides for a bi-partisan commission, were adopted, and a committee was appointed consisting of twenty of the most prominent tax-payers of the city, of which fourteen are depublicans, to wait on Mayor Thacher and urge his disapproval of the measure, and in the event of the bill afterward again bassing the Legislature, to use their influence upon Gov. Morton to veto the bill.

RAUER'S ARREST AND RELEASE. He Is Accused of Embezzling \$1,900 from

His Father, a Banker of Baden. Richard Rauer of Baden, Germany, was employed until two weeks ago as a clerk by his father, Gustav Rauer, a banker of that city. On his arrival in Hoboken yesterday he was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$1,000 from

rested on a charge of embezzling \$1,000 from his father.

A writ of attachment had been obtained by Dollon & Rowe, lawyers of this city, in response to a cablegram from Rauer's father. He was turned over to the authorities of this city and taken to the offices of the lawyers, where, although he protested vigorously, he was compelled to give up the money. The lawyers did not wish to hold him after securing the money, and they consented to his release.

Telegraph Operator Steals \$10,000 CINCINNATI, March 7 .- John R. Pierce, telegraph operator for the bookmaking firm of Sol Sharpe & Co. of Covington, got the combination of the safe from Cashier Payne on Tuesday evening last upon a forged order from Sharpe and took \$0,000 from the strong box. On Wednesday he drew \$4,000 from the bank with which Sharpe did business upon a forged check. He left Wednesday morning. It is sup-

posed he went to Canada and sailed for Europe "Ballroad Bill" Shot Dend.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7 .- "Railroad Bill " the terror of Louisville and Nashville Railroad train hands, was killed in a store at Atmore, south Alabama, at 9 o'clock to-night by three deputy sheriffs. He has nurdered a sheriff and a baif dozen train hands in the past

Superlutendent Wattson Worse.

William G. Wattson, superintendent of the

West Shore Railroad, who was shot by Detec-

tive Clifford at Weehawken on Thursday last, was much worse last night in Roosevelt Hospital, and the physicians now have little hope of his The Patented Link Button Cuffs,

ODENA and PATOKA. are almost exclusively worn.-Ade.

BURGLAR IN BROADWAY. Caught Plying Bis Nerarious Trade in the Middle of the Day.

A burgiar went to work at his trade yesterday noon in a big building on Broadway while two Central Office detectives stool on the sidewalk opposite reflecting on all the complimentary things Commissioner Roosevelt has been saying lately about the police force. Eventually they caught the burglar, but it was only because he was more than ordinarily foolish and because he was disturbed at his work and chased into their arms by two employees of an

electric alarm company, The firm of H. Richter's Sons, manufacturers of neckwear, occupies the second, third, and eighth floors of 627 Broadway, near Houston street. They keep their place closed on Saturdays and leave their keys with the elec-tric alarm company, which have the premises

wired with automatic burglar alarms. A few moments after noon the alarm in the company's branch office gave the signal that some one was working on the door of the office on the eighth floor of 927, and two officers were sent to investizate. Richter's Sons keep their safe in the office, and the private detectives were in hopes of catching the burglar red-handed. He heard them coming, however, and, as they separated on the top landing, one to take each door of the office, he dashed between them and scurried down the eight flights of stairs to the street. His pursuers were close behind him, and the three reached the sidewalk almost together. They clinched at the corner of Broadway and Houston street, and the thief broke away and was half way to Bleecker street before two Central Office men who were standing onposite awake to the situation and captured the fugitive.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner was recognized as Firmon J. Heiman, alias Levy, a well-known sneak thief and burglar, whose picture is 2,575 in the Rogues' Gallery. In his pockets were a large chisel and a roll of brown paper and some cord. company's branch office gave the signal that

EASY FOR THE THIEVES.

The Empty Safe was Open and the Money was in a Drawer-The Active Police Alert. Burglars opened a barber shop at 39 West 125th street between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The police are tooking for them because they opened it with a jimmy; also because they stole \$5, in cash and pretty near all the shaving implements and a quantity of cigars. They broke open a rear door and found a big safe in a rear room. The safe was open and empty, and the cash was left conveniently near in a drawer. This saved the thieves the trouble and preserved the safe intact. That the thieves the fact that they left a note in the safe. Among other things it said:

You are dead easy. It is always better to leave your money where it can be secured without smashing things. appreciated this consideration is evidenced by

things.

They closed and locked the safe and then went next door and tried to jimmy open the door of B. F. Raynor's bicycle store. Next they moved along east to F. S. Rose's hardware store, at 37. They pried a heavy iron bar guarding a cellar window from its socket, and, bending it aside, crawled through the opening. Rose was sleeping in the store, near the head of the cellar stairs. He was awakened by a whispered conversation in the cellar. He climbed out of bed, peered cautiously down stairs, and saw the dim outline of two men.

He tiptoed back across the room, got a revolver, ran back to the head of the stairs, and

He thitoed back across the room, not a revolver, ran back to the head of the stairs, and found that the thieves had field. Then he went to the front door and shouted for the police. Four policemen responded, but caught no thieves. They discovered footprints in the yard and concluded the thieves had scaled the fence and escaped through the hallway of an apartment house at 45 West 125th street. Vesterday the storckeepers in the neighborhood were busy putting extra bolts and bars on their dows.

A CHASE OVER ROOFS.

The Dizzy Flight of a Hoboken Burglar Last Evening. A sneak thief entered the house of Waldemar Osterman, at 333 Bloomfield street, Hoboken,

early last evening through the front door while the family were in the basement. Mr. Osterman heard a noise on an upper floor, and on going to the hallway to investigate he met the thief on the stairs. The thief turned and ran to the top floor, and before Mr. Osterman was half way up the stairs he had broken through the skylight and climbed out upon the roof. Mr. Osterman then called in Koundsman

Hammond got out on the roof and chased the thief fully a block along the roofs of the adjoining tenements. A large crowd collected in the street and watched the exciting chase. At Fourth street the third turned and ran back to the roof of 325 Bloomleid street. Before Hammond could reach him he system. ran back to the roof of 325 Bloomfield street. Before Hammond could reach him he swung himself over the girder of the roof and gained entrance to a window.

The officer then came down off the roof and made a search of No. 325. In the cellar the thief was found crouched in a dark corner. At Police Headquarters he said he was John Dniey, 30 years old, of 136 Cherry street, this city. When he was searched a large bunch of anartment bouse seves was found.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

apartment house keys was found

Secretaries Lamont and Herbert Agree to the Arrangement of the 45 Stars.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- With the approval of the President, publicity was given to-day to the design agreed on between Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert for the arrangement of the forty-five stars in the national flag made necessary by the admission of Utah to Statehood. The new arrangement will be officially inaugurated in the army and navy on July 4 next. Under the present arrangement the stars are in six rows, the upper and lower rows of eight stars each, and the other rows of seven eight stars each, and the other rows of seven stars each. The design agreed on by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert also arranges the stars in six rows, the first, third, and fifth of eight stars each, and the second, fourth, and sixth of seven stars each. No new arrangement will be necessary through the admission of new States, as additional stars can be added to the second, fourth, and sixth rows without disturbing the uniformity of the design. Heretofore the Navy Department has not conformed strictly to any official design in the arrangement of the field, but the design prepared by Secretaries Lamont but the design prepared by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert will be adhered to in all naval

GOLD ON THE MURCH FARM.

Brooklyn Man Secures an Option On It. with the Right to Explore for the Metal. POUGHKEEP-IE, March 7 .- The existence of gold on the "Murch" farm, in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, has been sus-Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, has been sus-pected for many years, and the property was once sold for \$100,000 under the be-lief that the precious metal could be taken from it in paying quantities. Another effort will soon be made to find the gold, if it is there, the backers of the enterprise being Brooklyn parties.

The Murch farm embraces 225 acres of land, and is owned by Christopher Kiersted of New York who has alven an outlong of it to Charles

and is owned by Christopher Kiersted of New York, who has given an outlon on it to Charles Roblee of Brooklyn. By the payment of \$500 down Mr. Roblee has secured the privilege of baying the farm at any time before Sept. 1, 1880, for \$10,000.

This sum includes all mining rights, and the right is given Mr. Roblee to enter on the property at any time before Sept. I to explore for gold and other minerals, provided be does not remove or disturb rock and earth to the amount of more than twenty-five tons in all. The agreement between Mr. Kiersted and Mr. Roblee was recorded in the Dutchess County Clerk's office to-day.

DARK HAIR, LIGHT EYELASHES. Did Anybody Hire Missing Mrs. Ehrleh Lust Week as a Servant?

Louis Ehrich of 142 West Seventy-eighth street, a clerk in the General Post Office, whose wife disappeared on March 1 for the second time within a week, said last night that she was still missing. "As told in THE SUN," said Mr. Ehrich, "my

wife is demented, and was released from the wife is demented, and was released from the Ward's Island Insane Asylum August last. Two weeks ago she wandered away from home with our 6-year-old daughter Hattie, and I found them at the House of the trood Shepherd on Feb. 28. The Sisters said it was too late for me to take my wife home that night. On the following day they gave her 10 cents car fare to ride to our home, and that was the last seen of her. I have the child all right, but I believe my wife has gone to live out somewhere as a servant or nurse girl, and I am anxious to hear of her whereabouts. She is 27 years old, five feet three inches in height, and weighs 100 pounds. She has dark hair and light eyelsehes that are noticeable for their peculiar color."

PRICE FIVE CENTS. RAPID TRANSIT REPORT.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSION IN

FAVOR OF THE ROADS.

The Real Troubles of the Underground Roads Are, However, Just Beginning-Constitutional Questions to Be Met When the Report Is Up for Confirmation,

Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman, and

William H. Gelshenen, the Supreme Cours

Commissioners who were appointed to determine the question as to whether the underground railroads proposed by the Rapid Transis Railroad Commission ought to be built in spite of the lack of consents by a majority of the property owners along the proposed routes, made public their report yesterday. It is in favor of the building of the roads as designed by Engineer William B. Parsons. The Commissioners find against the opponents of the roads upon every point that was raised. The routes which were submitted to them consist of a double-track-on-alevel tunnel, which, beginning near the South Ferry, shall form a loop to Battery Park and then continue up Broadway to near Park place. Here another loop will start, passing under Mail street and around City Hall Park, joining the main line again at Chambers street. From Park place the line will continue up Broadway in a tunnel which shall contain four tracks on a level, and at Fifty-ninth street it leaves Broadway for the Boulevard and continues under ground to 124th street, where it emerges upon a viaduct which carries it across Manhattan Valley to 134th street, where it again becomes a tunnel line and proceds under Eleventh avenue to a point at or near 185th street. The east side route is o diverge from this main line at Union square and Fourteenth street, and run up Fourth avenue in a four-track-on-a-level tunnel to the Grand Central Station. As a two-track road above there it will dive under the station and yard of the Harlem road, be continued in separate single-track tunnels, one on each side of the present railroad tunnels, to about Ninetyeighth street, where it will emerge and become an elevated road, with one track on each side of the new elevated structure of the Harlem road. This will continue to the Harlem River, where the route turns to the right to cross the river. and then, turning to the left, goes to Walton avenue and 138th street, and then up Walton

avenue to about 146th street. The principal contest made against the laying of these routes was conducted by Lawyers George Zabriskie and Archibaid Murray on behalf of certain Broadway property owners. Lawyer De Witt also objected particularly to

half of certain Broadway property owners.
Lawyer De Witt also objected particularly to
the hardships which would be forced upon his
chents, also Broadway property owners, by the
taking away of their sidewalk vaults for the
pipe galleries which it is proposed to construct
alongside the road from Park place to Thirtysecond street. Property owners in Park avenua
also objected to the proposed elevated part of
the roate there, and askal for a modination of
the roate there, and askal for a modination of
the plans.

One of the stronest points made against the
plans of Mr. Parsons was on the matter of
cost. Mr. Parsons swore that the road could
be built for the \$50,000,000
allowed
by law for the purpose. Experts produced by
Mr. Zabriskie swore that it would cost at least
\$80,000,000. The Commission does not pretend
to settle this question. Its report says:

"If your Commission were bound to pass upon
this question of cost and to decide which class
of experts was entitled to the highest degree of confidence, it might feel that it
was in a position of great embarrasment.
It has not the special aptitude to decide
what is likely to be the cost of excavation, the
expediency of underpinning, and the expenses
well as the expediency of sheet pilling. But is
the view of your commission it is not an
expensively and operated by inc
presumably sur parts, men who will
opportunity to study the subject from a
cai standpoint, and who will probably n
ture their funds into an enterprise tha
io present a reasonable cost it ought to be bu
We are equally convinced that if the road
he built at a reasonable cost it ought to be bu
We are equally convinced that we can net
know whether it can so be built until an opportunity is given to compensate on the fine
profits. We are convinced that as opentunity is given to compensate for underplaning and shoring up their buildings, but the
Commissioners conclude that Broadway is the
proper place for such a road, and that the
owners and occupants along the route must
suffer in the interests of

and of invasing their irremises for underpinning and shoring up their buildings, but the Commissioners conclude that Broadway is the proper place for such a road, and that the proper sand occupants along the route must suffer in the interests of the public. Regarding the sidewalk vaults, the report says that it is doubtful whether the property owners are entitled to any relief. It says:

"They have built these vaults, and in some cases have put extensive machinery therein under a license from the city. Whether that license is a revokable license, or gives them an interest in the street, it may not come within our province to decide, but there seems to have been a general consensus among the counsel to that effect. One of them [Mr. De Witt), representing firondway owners, has in terms insisted that a vault license might be revoked without compensation at any moment. For that reason he has carnestly contended that such an invasion should not be permitted. While we recognize the force of his argument so far as it rests upon what he calls 'moral grounds,' we think that this is one of the cases where the public interest cannot be barred in its progress by any regard for persons where a violation of law is not involved. If the owners have no law in their favor, and if the public convenience demands that the vaults shall be taken, the hardship of the case cannot be suffered to interfere; the demands and the comfort of 2,000,000 people must be feeded."

Regarding the doubt as to whether the roads would pay, the Commissioners declare that they wait so meet the growing necessities of travel." They see no way, they say, to meet the objections of the Park avenue property to their properties. On the general objections to an underground road, the Commissioners say: "They are no doubt they say, to meet the objections of the Park avenue property to their properties. On the general objections of the Park avenue property to their properties. On the general objections of the park avenue property to their properties. On the genera

ST. LOUIS OUTDID LUCANIA.

Came Over Three Knots a Day Fuster Than the Big Cunarder.

The American liner St. Louis, which arrived from Southampton on Friday evening, beat the 'unarder Lucania, which was reported abeam of the Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday morning. by .12 of a knot an hour, or nearly three knots a day, throughout the voyage. The ships had about the same kind of weather, and at the end of every nautical day the St. Louis had put more sea behind her than her more powerful was 527 knots, which, allowing 24 hours and 50 minutes as the length of the nautical day coming west, is at the rate of 21,21 knots an hour; the best single day's run of the Lucania was 516 knots. The Paris has made a westward day run of 530 knots, and the Lucania a day's run of 560 knots, and the Lucania a day's run of 560 knots. The average hourly speed of the St. Louis on this last trip was 29,04 knots, and that of the Lucania 19,92 knots. Through smooth sens the Lucania can beat the St. Louis by as least half an knot an hour, but the St. Louis appears to be a triffe the better weather boat, fler day's run of 627 knots indicates that Capt, Handle did not overestimate her power when he said she would some time cover the Southampton route in six days or less. The record from Southampton to Nandy Hook is 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes, and is held by the New York of the American line. rival. The best single day's run of the St. Louis

Notice to Sun Beaders A building lot, 25x100, given away absolutely Don't miss this opportunity. See pass, 16.—Ada,